

ART. II. *Some further Remarks on the Nomenclature of Orthoptera, with a detailed Description of the genus Scaphura.* By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R. & L.S. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

As you were desirous of receiving my remarks on Entomological Nomenclature in time for the last number of your useful Journal, I drew them up in rather more haste than I wished, and the consequence has been that I have fallen into a few errors, which I now take an opportunity of setting right. In the first place, instead of Mr. MacLeay's tribe of *Gryllina*, I ought to have written *Locustina*. I did not also recollect, not finding it in my Hederic, that there was such a Greek word as *Tetrix*, but I have since met with it in Aristotle, who gives it as the name of a bird: \*\* M. Latreille more than once has applied Aristotle's names of birds certainly improperly, to insects, for instance *Corydalis*, *Oenas*, &c.

It did not occur to me when I alluded to the technical language of anatomy, but I ought certainly to have noticed with honour, Dr. Barclay's *New Anatomical Nomenclature*, in which as far as he has gone he has introduced considerable improvement, and it is to be lamented that his avocations have not permitted him to finish what was so well begun.

I beg leave to add a description more in detail of the characters of the genus *Scaphura*.

SCAPHURA K.

*Labrum* orbiculatum.\*

*Mandibulae* corneae, validae, subtrigonae, dorso rotundatae, apice dentatae: dentibus tribus primis lanariibus,† intermedio incisivo emarginato,‡ intimo submolari.||

*Maxillae* lobo superiori coriaceo, lineari, apice incurvo;§ inferiori apice trispinoso; ¶ spinâ inferiori longiori.

\*\* *Hist. Animal.* l. vi. c. 1.

\* Plate I. Fig. 1. c. † *Ibid.* Fig. 2. a. ‡ *Ibid.* b. || *Ibid.* c. § *Ibid.* Fig. 3. a. ¶ *Ibid.* b.

*Labium* coriaceum apice bipartitum : lobis oblongis.\*\*

*Palpi* filiformes.

*labiales* triarticulati : articulo primo sequentibus, intermedio extimo brevioribus.††

*maxillares* quadriarticulati : articulo secundo et extimo reliquis longioribus, extimo apice incrassato.‡‡

*Antennæ* multiarticulatae, basi filiformes apice setaceae.

*Ovipositor* cymbiformis asper.

CORPUS oblongum compressum.

CAPUT triangulare. *Palpi* hirti. *Antennæ* interoculares, corpore longiores? articulo primo reliquis crassiori, sequentibus novem crassitudine fere æqualibus sed longitudine variantibus, hirtis; tribus proximis sensim tenuioribus, reliquis fere capillaceis. *Oculi* in capitis angulo postico insertis subovalibus prominentibus. *Stemmata* tria opaca, unico ante et duobus pone antennis positiss. *Nasus* subtriangulus : angulo verticis rotundato,||| rhinario §§ narium utrinque terminatus.

TRUNCUS. *Prothorax* inæqualis, compressus, trilobus : lobis rotundatis; intermedio horizontali : lateralibus verticalibus. *Tegmina* lineari-oblonga. *Pedes* quatuor posteriores angulati; *femoribus* posticis fere claviformibus basi admodum incrassatis, apice valde attenuatis, vix loricatis, tibiis posticis extus longitudinaliter spinosis, intus longitudinaliter calcaratis; ¶¶ *tarsis*, omnibus quadriarticulatis : articulo penultimo bilobo; articulo primo subtus pulvillo duplici, sequentibus duobus unico.

ABDOMEN femineum undecim constans segmentis; *ovipositori* cymbiformi punctis elevatis acutis aspero.

This genus is distinguished from *Acrida*, not only by its antennæ, filiform at the base, and capillary at the apex, and by its rough cymbiform ovipositor, but in the number of teeth that arm its mandibles, in wanting the remarkable elevation between the antennæ, in having eyes less prominent and of a different shape,

\*\* Plate I. Fig. 5. a. †† Ibid. b. ‡‡ Ibid. Fig. 4. ||| Ibid. Fig. 1. a. §§ Ibid. bb.

¶¶ By a *loricate* thigh is meant one in which there is an appearance of scales, as in certain kinds of armour. I call those *spines* that are *fixed*, and those that are *moveable*, *spurs*.

and three distinct, though opaque, stemmata. It approaches near to *Pterophylla* K. the ovipositor being very similar in shape, but much rougher: but its antennæ afford a sufficient diagnostic from that and any existing genus of *Locustina*, MacLeay. It appears to form an osculant group between this tribe as explained above, and the *Grylli* of Fabricius.

*Vigorsii*.

Long. corp. lin. 14.

*Hab.* in Brasiliâ. D. Hancock.

*Descr.* *Corpus* nigrum subpubescens.

*Caput.* *Mandibulæ* fasciâ rufescenti-pallidâ. *Palpi* articulo penultimo, et extimo basi, subtus pallidis. *Antennæ* ubi filiformes sunt nigræ hirtæ, apice nudæ pallide luteæ. *Elytra* apice pallescentia. *Femora* postica fasciâ mediâ albidâ. *Abdomen* cærulescens.

Tab. I. fig. 6.

In honorem D. Vigors, in *Entomologią* docto, in *Ornithologią* doctissimo nomen imposui.

---

ART. III. *Observations on the Structure of the throat in the genus Anolis.* By THOMAS BELL, Esq. F.L.S.

THE peculiar structure of the throat in the genus *Anolis*, the anatomical details of which I propose in this Notice to demonstrate, has long been observed by naturalists, as far as regards the external and obvious circumstances connected with it, but has never, that I have been able to ascertain, been examined by dissection; nor has the mechanism been pointed out, by which so curious an effect is produced, as that which they have described.